Clerk of the Superior Court
*** Electronically Filed ***
M. De La Cruz, Deputy
10/8/2021 12:52:45 PM
Filing ID 13471158

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13	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF TH	HE STATE OF ARIZONA
14	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY	Y OF MARICOPA
15	PETER S. DAVIS, as Receiver of DENSCO	NO. CV2019-011499
16	INVESTMENT CORPORATION, an Arizona	
17	corporation,	DEFENDANT JPMORGAN
18	Plaintiff,	CHASE BANK, N.A.'S, ANSWER AND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES
19	V.	TO THIRD AMENDED COMPLAINT
20	U.S. BANK, NA. a national banking	
21	organization; HILDA H. CHAVEZ and JOHN	
22	DOE CHAVEZ, a married couple; JP	(Assigned to the Hon. Daniel Martin)
23	MORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A., a national banking organization; SAMANTHA NELSON	
	f/k/a SAMANTHA KUMBALECK and	
24	KRISTOFER NELSON, a married couple, and VIKRAM DADLANI and JANE DOE	
25	DADLANI, a married couple,	
26		
27	Defendants.	
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Defendant JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("Defendant" or "Chase"), by and through undersigned counsel, hereby answers the Third Amended Complaint filed by Plaintiff Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation ("Plaintiff" or "Receiver"), states as follows:

SUMMARY OF PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS

1. From July 2001 to July 2016, DenSco Investment Corporation ("DenSco") raised approximately \$85 million from investors. Among other things, DenSco told its investors that (i) it would make short-term "hard money" loans to "foreclosure specialists" who were buying foreclosed homes, and (ii) the loans would be "secured through first position trust deeds" so that DenSco would, in the event a borrower defaulted, recover the loaned funds by taking possession of the property.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 1, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

2. Yomtov Scott Menaged ("Menaged") defrauded DenSco in two distinct frauds. In the first fraud, which ended in the latter half of 2013, Menaged borrowed money from both DenSco and another lender, using the same property as security, leaving DenSco undersecured on hundreds of properties. Menaged used the funds he borrowed from DenSco for his own purposes.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 2, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

3. In early 2014, DenSco established new procedures to ensure Menaged used its loans to acquire property that would be secured by first position loans by, among other things, wiring monies to accounts that Menaged maintained with Defendant US Bank, N.A. and Defendant JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., respectively, and then having Menaged provide copies of cashier's checks that on their face were to be used to purchase specific properties. In the second fraud, Menaged evaded these procedures by not using

these checks for their intended purpose, immediately redepositing them and converting the funds for his personal use.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, DenSco and Chittick continued to participate in a real estate fraud scheme involving DenSco and Menaged even after DenSco discovered the fraud. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. Chase lacks additional knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 3, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

4. Nearly every business day between January 2014 and June 2015, for more than 1,400 transactions, Defendant banks, their named employees and their senior managers substantially assisted, authorized, ratified, and recklessly tolerated Menaged's unlawful conduct.

RESPONSE: Chase denies Paragraph 4's allegations to the extent they allege that Chase and/or its employees substantially assisted, authorized, ratified, and recklessly tolerated Menaged's unlawful conduct. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 4, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

5. Defendants knew that Menaged was in the business of purchasing foreclosed properties, that Menaged had a fiduciary relationship with DenSco, and that DenSco wired Menaged monies to issue as cashier's checks for the specific purpose of purchasing foreclosed properties on DenSco's behalf.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 5.

6. Defendants knew Menaged did not use these funds for their intended purpose, as, almost immediately after they were issued, Menaged re-deposited these cashier's checks, later using these monies for personal expenses unrelated to DenSco.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 6.

7. Defendants substantially assisted and recklessly tolerated Menaged's unlawful conduct by, among other things, preparing a cashier's check for each transaction, stamping on the back of most of the checks "Not Used for Intended Purposes," observing Menaged or his agent photograph the fronts of the checks, preparing deposit slips and assisting Menaged in re-depositing the cashier's checks immediately after the photos had been taken, and assisting Menaged use these funds, by, among other things, avoiding bank policies to facilitate immediate cash withdrawals, transferring monies to Menaged's personal accounts, and helping him use these funds to pay various casinos.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 7.

8. Through their knowledge and substantial assistance, Defendants aided and abetted Menaged in defrauding DenSco, converting DenSco's monies and breaching his fiduciary duties to DenSco.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 8.

9. Menaged defrauded DenSco, committed theft of its property, and laundered the monies DenSco wired to him to purchase these properties. Defendants transacted, transferred or received DenSco's monies knowing that they belonged to DenSco and not Menaged, and that those monies were the proceeds of Menaged's theft, fraud scheme and money laundering. Defendants authorized, ratified or recklessly tolerated Menaged's unlawful conduct and are therefore liable under Arizona's civil racketeering laws for Menaged's conduct.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 9 insofar as they relate to Chase. Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 9, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

10. Plaintiff brings this action to recover compensatory damages for the financial losses DenSco suffered as a result of Defendants' aiding and abetting Menaged's fraud, conversion, and breaches of fiduciary duty, and Defendants' civil racketeering.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 10 insofar as they relate to Chase. Chase denies that DenSco suffered damages as a result of any action or inaction on the part of Chase. Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 10, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

11. DenSco is an Arizona corporation that began operating in April 2001. Its primary business was making short-term, high-interest loans to "foreclosure specialists" who bought homes that were being foreclosed upon, usually through a trustee's sale. DenSco's office was in Chandler, Arizona.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 11, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

12. Denny Chittick ("Chittick") was DenSco's sole shareholder. He was the Company's only Director, served as its President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and was its only employee.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, Chittick was the sole shareholder of DenSco. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. Chase lacks additional knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 12.

13. Plaintiff was appointed as DenSco's Receiver in *Arizona Corporation Commission v. DenSco Investment Corporation, an Arizona Corporation*, Maricopa County Superior Court, Case No. CV2016-014142 (the "Receivership Court"). He has obtained approval from the Receivership Court to pursue this action.

RESPONSE: Chase admits the allegations in Paragraph 13 insofar as they are consistent with the orders of the Receivership Court.

14. Defendant US Bank, N.A. is a national banking association that is authorized to conduct business in the State of Arizona and which maintains branches in Maricopa County, among other places.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 14, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

15. Defendant Hilda Chavez was an employee and branch manager for US Bank in Maricopa County. She is an Arizona resident who is married to Defendant John Doe Chavez. Hilda Chavez was acting for the benefit of her marital community during the relevant time period.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 15, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

16. Defendant JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("Chase") is a national banking association that is authorized to conduct business in the State of Arizona and which maintains branches in Maricopa County, among other places.

RESPONSE: Chase admits the allegations in Paragraph 16.

17. Defendant Samantha Nelson (formerly known as Samantha Kumbaleck) was an employee, assistant branch manager and branch manager for Chase in Maricopa County. She is an Arizona resident who is married to Defendant Kristofer Nelson. Samantha Nelson was acting for the benefit of her marital community during the relevant time period.

RESPONSE: Chase admits only that Samantha Nelson (formerly known as Samantha Kumbaleck) was an employee, assistant branch manager and branch manager for Chase in Maricopa County. Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 17, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

18. Defendant Vikram Dadlani was a Chase employee and branch manager in Maricopa County. He is married to Defendant Jane Doe Dadlani. Vikram Dadlani was an Arizona resident and was acting for the benefit of his marital community during the relevant time period.

RESPONSE: Chase admits only that Vikram Dadlani was a Chase employee and branch manager in Maricopa County. Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 18, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

19. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under Article VI, § 14 of the Arizona Constitution and A.R.S. § 12-123. It has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they provided professional services in Arizona to an Arizona corporation.

RESPONSE: Because Chase denies that the Receiver has standing to bring the claims asserted in the Complaint, Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 19 insofar as they relate to subject matter jurisdiction. Chase admits that it is not challenging personal jurisdiction in this case. Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 19 insofar as they relate to any other defendant, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

20. Venue is proper in Maricopa County under A.R.S. § 12-401 because Defendants US Bank and Chase do business in Maricopa County and the acts that are the subject of this action took place at bank branches located in Maricopa County.

RESPONSE: Because Chase denies that Plaintiff has standing to bring the claims asserted in the Third Amended Complaint, Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 20.

21. Upon information and belief, Menaged was the sole member of Easy Investments, LLC ("Easy Investments").

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 21, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

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22. Upon information and belief, Menaged was the sole member of Arizona Home Foreclosures, LLC ("AZHF").

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 22, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

23. Menaged held himself, Easy Investments, and AZHF to be in the business of purchasing homes being foreclosed upon at trustee's sales.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 23, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

24. DenSco made "hard money loans" to Menaged, Easy Investments, and AZHF for the purpose of purchasing foreclosed upon homes at trustees' sales (the "DenSco Loan Proceeds"). Menaged established a business relationship with DenSco in approximately 2007. Over the years, Menaged developed with Chittick a personal friendship and a business relationship such that DenSco put its trust and confidence in Menaged's integrity and fidelity.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 24, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

25. Menaged betrayed his fiduciary relationship with DenSco, and the oral and written commitments he made to DenSco, by perpetrating two separate and distinct fraudulent schemes against DenSco.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 25, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

26. In the first scheme (the "First Fraud"), which ended in the latter half of 2013, on multiple occasions, Menaged obtained loans from DenSco and another hard money lender to acquire property being sold through a trustee's sale that was intended to

be secured by that property. This resulted in DenSco being undersecured on multiple loans and the DenSco Loan Proceeds being used by Menaged for other purposes. Menaged was able to orchestrate the First Fraud in part because Chittick funded DenSco's loans by paying the proceeds directly to Menaged rather than the trustee or escrow company conducting the trustee's sale.

RESPONSE: Chase denies Paragraph 26's characterization of its allegations as pertaining to a distinct "First Fraud" as inconsistent with the Receiver's other court filings. Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 26, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

27. Chittick discovered the First Fraud in or around November 2013.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, DenSco was aware of being defrauded by Menaged by at least November 2013. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. Chase denies Paragraph 27's characterization of its allegations as pertaining to a distinct "First Fraud" as inconsistent with the Receiver's prior court filings. Chase lacks additional knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 27.

28. On November 27, 2013, in a face-to-face meeting, Chittick confronted Menaged about the loans he had obtained from DenSco and another hard money lender for the same property. Menaged falsely said that his wife had cancer and that his "cousin" had masterminded and perpetrated the First Fraud while he was distracted by caring for his sick wife.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, Chittick and Menaged met regarding Menaged defrauding Chittick and DenSco by at least November 2013. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. Chase denies Paragraph 28's characterization of its allegations as pertaining to a distinct "First Fraud" as inconsistent with the Receiver's prior court filings.

Chase lacks additional knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 28.

29. Chittick, believing Menaged's story, agreed with Menaged that DenSco would continue loaning money to Menaged's entities so that DenSco and Menaged could jointly and collaboratively "work out" the problem loans that resulted from the conduct of Menaged's cousin. DenSco relied upon Menaged's representations that he would use all future loans from DenSco for their intended purpose and would work closely with DenSco to complete the "work out" plan. DenSco's decision to put trust and confidence in Menaged, and to rely upon him as a fiduciary to effectuate the "work out" plan, is reflected in numerous written communications between Chittick and Menaged that began in December 2013 and continued for years thereafter, as well as a Term Sheet that DenSco, Menaged, Arizona Home Foreclosures, LLC and Easy Investment, LLC signed in January 2014.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 29, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

30. In January 2014, Chittick sought advice from DenSco's attorney, David Beauchamp ("Beauchamp") about his plan to continue DenSco's lending relationship with Menaged's entities.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, DenSco informed its attorney about the real estate scheme involving DenSco and Menaged and Chittick's plan to continue DenSco's lending relationship with Menaged's entities, which continued. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. Chase lacks additional knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 30, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

31. DenSco eventually entered into a Forbearance Agreement with Menaged and his entities under which DenSco would forbear its rights and remedies against

Menaged and those entities, provided Menaged would among other things, pay certain sums and take other actions to repay the amounts owed to DenSco, including the actions Menaged had previously agreed to take to effectuate the "work out" plan.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, DenSco and Chittick entered into the Forbearance Agreement and chose to continue doing business with Menaged, notwithstanding that DenSco was fully aware of being defrauded and rendered insolvent because of that fraud. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. Chase lacks additional knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 31, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

32. While DenSco continued to rely on Menaged's integrity and fidelity in fulfilling the commitments that he and his entities had made to effectuate the "work out" plan, in January 2014, Chittick, on Beauchamp's advice, took steps to protect DenSco from any further misappropriation of its loan proceeds by requiring Menaged to document his receipt and use of those loan proceeds, which DenSco had not previously required. Specifically, DenSco agreed to continue wiring money to Menaged but required Menaged to provide, for each loan made for a specific property, copies of: (i) the individual cashier's check issued by Menaged's bank made payable to the respective foreclosure trustee, with DenSco's name and the property address in the memo line, and (ii) the corresponding receipt Menaged received from the trustee for the purchase of that property.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, DenSco and Chittick entered into the Forbearance Agreement and chose to continue doing business with Menaged, notwithstanding that DenSco was fully aware of being defrauded and rendered insolvent because of that fraud. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. Chase also admits that according to the Receiver, DenSco informed its attorney about the real estate scheme

involving DenSco and Menaged and Chittick's plan to continue DenSco's lending relationship with Menaged's entities, which continued. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. Chase lacks additional knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 32, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

33. Chittick, relying on, and trusting in Menaged, did not believe that Menaged had perpetrated the First Fraud and continued to accept as true, Menaged's stories about his wife's compromised health. Chittick understood that he owed fiduciary duties to his investors, many of whom were family members or friends, to recoup DenSco's losses from the First Fraud and to protect DenSco from further losses. He relied on DenSco's counsel, Beauchamp, in implementing these new procedures and believed they would adequately protect DenSco from any further misappropriation of loan proceeds. Chittick and DenSco continued to rely on Menaged's integrity and fidelity in fulfilling the commitments that Menaged and his entities had made to effectuate the "work out" plan.

RESPONSE: Chase denies Paragraph 33's characterization of its allegations as pertaining to a distinct "First Fraud" as inconsistent with the Receiver's prior court filings. Chase admits that according to the Receiver, DenSco informed its attorney about the real estate scheme involving DenSco and Menaged and Chittick's plan to continue DenSco's lending relationship with Menaged's entities, which continued. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 33, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

34. Menaged, however, fooled Chittick a second time and began a systematic and comprehensive scheme to defraud DenSco by obtaining, but then redepositing, cashier's checks, and then creating false deeds, contracts and receipts documenting the fictitious purchase of real estate at a trustee's sale (the "Second Fraud"). As part of the

Second Fraud, Menaged obtained over 1,400 loans from DenSco beginning in January 2014. Menaged did not use these loan proceeds for their intended purpose—to purchase real estate at a trustee's sale.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, DenSco and Chittick continued to participate in a real estate fraud scheme involving DenSco and Menaged even after DenSco discovered that it had been defrauded. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. Chase denies Paragraph 34's characterization of its allegations as pertaining to a distinct "Second Fraud" as inconsistent with the Receiver's prior court filings. To the extent a further response is required, Chase lacks additional knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 34, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

35. Starting in January 2014, Menaged emailed to DenSco nearly every weekday a list of properties in foreclosure proceedings ("Identified Properties").

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, DenSco and Chittick continued to participate in a real estate fraud scheme involving DenSco and Menaged even after DenSco discovered the fraud and that Menaged would email DenSco as described above. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. To the extent a further response is required, Chase lacks additional knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 35, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

36. In those emails, Menaged misrepresented that (i) he was the winning bidder on the listed properties at a trustee's sale, (ii) his companies, Easy Investments or AZHF, needed financing to purchase the Identified Properties, and (iii) he would use DenSco's loaned funds to complete the purchase of the Identified Properties.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, DenSco and Chittick continued to participate in a real estate fraud scheme involving DenSco and Menaged

even after DenSco discovered the fraud and that Menaged would email DenSco as described above. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. To the extent a further response is required, Chase lacks additional knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 36, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

37. These emails included, among other things, the addresses of the Identified Properties and the purchase prices needed to be reflected in the loan amounts.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, DenSco and Chittick continued to participate in a real estate fraud scheme involving DenSco and Menaged even after DenSco discovered the fraud and that Menaged would email DenSco as described above. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. To the extent a further response is required, Chase lacks additional knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 37, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

38. Menaged never intended to purchase the Identified Properties. Rather, he intended for DenSco to rely on these material misrepresentations and wire him the DenSco Loan Proceeds that he would convert for his personal use.

RESPONSE: Chase denies Paragraph 38's allegations regarding Menaged's intent and purchase of Identified Properties as inconsistent with the Receiver's prior court filings. Answering further, to the extent Paragraph 38 purports to allege what, in fact, Menaged did or did not intend, Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of that allegation, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

39. DenSco relied on these material misrepresentations and continued to wire the DenSco Loan Proceeds to Menaged.

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RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 39, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

40. Menaged concealed from DenSco his scheme and his wrongful actions.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 40.

41. DenSco was damaged as a result of Menaged's fraudulent scheme.

RESPONSE: Paragraph 41 contains legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 41, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

42. From December 2012 through May 2016, Menaged and Easy Investments maintained a series of accounts with US Bank.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 42, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

43. Menaged banked at US Bank's branch located at 6611 W. Bell Road, Glendale, Arizona (the "US Bank Branch").

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 43, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

44. US Bank assigned its Vice President Julia A. Wanta to serve as Menaged's Private Banking Relationship Manager to oversee and facilitate Menaged's relationship with US Bank.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 44, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

45. Defendant Chavez worked at US Bank and was the manager of the US Bank Branch.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 45, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

46. Chavez was Menaged's main contact at US Bank. She committed the wrongful acts set forth below while conducting official US Bank business. On information and belief, Wanta and other US Bank senior managers authorized, ratified or recklessly tolerated the account activity that Chavez directed and supervised.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 46, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

47. US Bank and Defendant Chavez may be referred to as "the US Bank Defendants."

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 47, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

48. Menaged told the US Bank Defendants that, through Easy Investments, he was in the business of purchasing foreclosed homes from public auctions.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 48, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

49. Menaged further told the US Bank Defendants of his business relationship with DenSco, including the fact that DenSco funded these transactions, lending money to Easy Investments for the purpose of buying foreclosed homes.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 49, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

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50. Between January 13 and April 7, 2014, DenSco wired to Menaged's Easy Investments US Bank account \$7,228,002 in DenSco Loan Proceeds for the purpose of issuing cashier's checks to purchase 40 separate Identified Properties.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 50, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

51. The US Bank Defendants knew of Menaged's business relationship with DenSco and knew DenSco was the source of these monies, as each wire transfer included the name of the originator -- "DenSco Investment Corporation" -- the entity the US Bank Defendants knew was the funding source for Menaged's Easy Investments home foreclosure business.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 51, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

52. Approximately 78% of the deposits to Menaged's US Bank Easy Investments account consisted of the DenSco Loan Proceeds wired to Menaged to purchase the Identified Properties.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 52, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

53. On or about the day DenSco wired monies to the Easy Investments account, Menaged, or his assistant, Veronica Castro, visited the US Bank Branch, where Chavez and other US Bank employees assisted them.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 53, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

54. Among other things, Chavez and other US Bank employees issued cashier's checks made payable to the trustee for each of the Identified Properties.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 54, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

55. Chavez and other US Bank employees printed on each check in the memo line: "DenSco Payment [and address of the property]" or "DenSco [and address of the property]".

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 55, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

56. For nearly each of the 40 checks, which totaled \$6,823,039, Menaged did not use the check for its intended purpose -- the payment to the trustee for the purchase of real property described on each check.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 56, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

57. Rather, Menaged or Castro took a photo of each check while at the US Bank Branch, usually in the presence of Chavez or another US Bank employee. After taking these photos, Menaged or Castro had Chavez or another US Bank employee redeposit the check into his Easy Investments account.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 57, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

58. Upon information and belief, neither Chavez nor any US Bank employee asked Menaged or Castro why, at least 40 times, they undertook to have US Bank draft cashier's checks clearly and expressly intended to purchase from trustees specific foreclosed homes as part of Menaged's business partnership with DenSco, take photos of those checks and then immediately re-deposit them. A single such transaction lacks any

legitimate business or banking purpose. Forty or more of them, involving nearly \$7 million dollars, is inexplicable.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 58, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

59. For every one of these issued and redeposited cashier's checks, Menaged or Castro emailed a photo of the check to DenSco as proof that the DenSco Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose. Menaged or Castro would later create false trustee's sale receipts for each transaction, which included information from the photograph of the cashier's check connected to the same fictitious transactions. Menaged or Castro emailed these receipts to DenSco, as well. Chittick relied upon the photographs of the cashier's checks and accepted these photos and sales receipts as confirmation that the DenSco Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 59, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

60. The US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged was taking photos of the checks and had to have known that he was sending them to DenSco as proof that the DenSco Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose. And the US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged used the DenSco Loan Proceeds for his personal benefit and for the benefit of his other businesses, as they assisted him in obtaining large cash withdrawals of the re-deposited funds and transferring those funds to his personal US Bank accounts, and were otherwise aware that he used these funds to pay off personal credit card debt and to fund unrelated business activities.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 60, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

61. Upon information and belief, Menaged requested and the US Bank Defendants agreed to change US Bank policies at the US Bank Branch, keeping on hand as much as \$20,000 in cash to accommodate Menaged's withdrawal requests.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 61, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

62. Upon information and belief, the US Bank Defendants violated their internal policies by not requiring a several-day hold period on redeposited funds, making them immediately available to Menaged.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 62, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

63. The US Bank Defendants were motivated to assist Menaged in these transactions to keep Menaged as a banking customer, particularly one who maintained accounts worth millions of dollars. On information and belief, by keeping Menaged's accounts at US Bank, Chavez, Wanta and other US Bank employees benefitted personally in the form of additional compensation.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 63, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

64. The US Bank Defendants kept silent as to Menaged's scheme and wrongful actions; they never informed DenSco about Menaged's scheme and wrongful actions.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 64, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

65. Without the substantial assistance of the US Bank Defendants, Menaged could not have defrauded DenSco of more than \$7 million in DenSco Loan Proceeds.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 65, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

66. From April 2014 through at least November 2016, Menaged and AZHF banked with Chase.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that AZHF opened an account with Chase in April 2014. Chase denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 66.

67. Menaged banked at Chase's branch located at 8999 East Shea Boulevard, Scottsdale, Arizona (the "Chase Branch"). Chase assigned a Private Client Banker, Susan Lazar, to oversee Menaged's accounts and facilitate his banking relationship with Chase. Lazar communicated regularly with Menaged about his business, his relationship with DenSco, and his banking activity at Chase.

RESPONSE: Chase admits only that Menaged banked at Chase's branch located at 8999 East Shea Boulevard, Scottsdale, Arizona and that Susan Lazar assisted Menaged in her role as a Chase employee. Chase denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 67.

68. From April 2014 through at least November 2016, Defendants Nelson and Dadlani worked at Chase as the assistant manager and/or manager at the Chase Branch. They committed the wrongful acts set forth below while conducting official Chase business. Lazar and other Chase employees, including higher-level employees who managed and supervised Nelson and Dadlani, were aware and ratified their conduct.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 68.

69. Upon information and belief, Lazar and Defendants Nelson and Dadlani were Menaged's main contacts at Chase.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that Lazar, Nelson and Dadlani assisted customers at the branch, including Menaged, in their roles as Chase employees. Chase denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 69.

70. Chase, Nelson, and Dadlani may be referred to as "the Chase Defendants."

RESPONSE: Paragraph 70 does not call for a response. To the extent Paragraph 70 does call for a response, Chase admits that Plaintiff has created this definition.

71. Menaged regularly told the Chase Defendants that, through AZHF, he was in the business of purchasing foreclosed homes from public auctions.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 71.

72. Menaged further told the Chase Defendants about his business relationship with DenSco and that DenSco funded these transactions, lending money to AZHF for the purpose of buying foreclosed homes.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 72.

73. On information and belief, Nelson told Menaged that she was interested in purchasing a home that he acquired through this process.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 73.

74. Between April 10, 2014 and June 22, 2015, DenSco wired to Menaged's AZHF account \$323,638,517 in DenSco Loan Proceeds for the purpose of issuing cashier's checks to purchase 1,344 separate Identified Properties.

RESPONSE: Chase admits only that, during the time Menaged banked with Chase, AZHF received wire transfers that would come in standard formatting. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 74, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

75. The Chase Defendants knew the source of these monies as each wire transfer included the name of the originator -- "DenSco Investment Corp" -- the entity the Chase Defendants knew was the funding source for Menaged's AZHF home foreclosure business.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 75.

76. Approximately 96% of all deposits in Menaged's AZHF account consisted of the DenSco Loan Proceeds wired to Menaged to purchase the Identified Properties.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that, during the time that Menaged banked with Chase, AZHF at times received wire transfers that would come in standard formatting. Chase denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 76.

77. Nearly every weekday between April 2014 and June 2015, Menaged emailed the Chase Defendants for assistance in converting to cashier's checks for the purchase of the Identified Properties the monies DenSco had wired or was wiring into the AZHF account.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that, during the time that Menaged banked with Chase, he at times sent emails to Chase, seeking assistance in obtaining cashier's checks. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 77, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

78. In these emails, Menaged provided the Chase Defendants a list of the Identified Properties for which he purported to have submitted the winning bid, the name of the trustee, the purchase price, and the property address.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that, during the time that Menaged banked with Chase, he at times sent emails to Chase, seeking assistance in obtaining cashier's checks. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 78, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

79. Menaged directed the Chase Defendants and other Chase employees to prepare cashier's checks for each of the Identified Properties.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that, during the time that Menaged banked with Chase, he at times sent emails to Chase, seeking assistance in obtaining cashier's checks. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 79, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

80. Menaged directed the Chase Defendants and other Chase employees to include on each check the name of the trustee, the purchase price, and in the memo line: "DenSco Payment [and address of the property]" or "DenSco [and address of the property]".

RESPONSE: Chase admits that, during the time that Menaged banked with Chase, he at times sent emails to Chase, seeking assistance in obtaining cashier's checks and including information to be inserted on a memo line on a cashier's check. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 80, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

81. The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged did not use the 1,344 cashier's checks for their intended and obvious purpose -- the payment to the trustee for the purchase of real property described on each check – because they were at all times willing to, and in fact did, almost immediately redeposit those funds so that Menaged could use them for other purposes.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 81.

82. Nearly every weekday between April 2014 and June 2015, Menaged or Castro would physically go into the Chase Bank Branch where they would receive the cashier's checks the Chase Defendants had prepared for that day. Menaged or Castro would, usually in the presence of Nelson, Dadlani or another Chase employee, take a photo of each cashier's check, after which Nelson, Dadlani or another Chase employee would re-deposit the check in Menaged's AZHF account.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 82, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

83. For each of the 1,344 checks, which totaled \$311,241,842, Menaged did not use the check for its intended purpose – the payment to the trustee for the purchase of real property described on each check.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 83, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

84. Upon information and belief, on one occasion, Nelson asked Menaged why he obtained and redeposited cashier's checks, to which he responded: "bookkeeping." Nelson did not ask Menaged what he meant by "bookkeeping" or how that related to his use of the cashier's checks. Nelson further did not ask Menaged why he was taking photos of each cashier's check.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 84.

85. Upon information and belief, Nelson electronically filed in or about April/May 2014 two unusual activity reports, she says, because (i) of the number and amounts of the cashier's checks Menaged was redepositing on a daily basis, (ii) "his transactions were different," and (iii) "the entire thing was unusual."

RESPONSE: Chase admits only that Nelson made two unusual activity reports.

86. Chase opened an internal investigative file in response to Nelson's report. Chase noted in that file that the report was for "money laundering concerns" and that "further investigation [was] needed." Upon information and belief, Chase performed no further investigation, and Nelson did not file an additional report or conduct any further inquiry.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 86.

87. Upon information and belief, Nelson did not share her concerns with Dadlani or any other employee at the Chase Branch, as she felt she need do nothing more than file two reports in response to which, to the best of her knowledge, nothing further was done.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegation in Paragraph 87.

88. Upon information and belief, neither Nelson, Dadlani nor any Chase employee asked Menaged or Castro why, more than 1,344 times, they undertook to have Chase draft cashier's checks clearly and expressly intended to purchase from trustees

specific foreclosed homes as part of Menaged's business partnership with DenSco, take photos of those checks and immediately re-deposit them. A single such transaction lacks any legitimate business or banking purpose. 1,344 of them, involving over \$300 million, is inexplicable.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 88.

89. Menaged or Castro would email to DenSco each cashier's check photo as proof of the transaction. Menaged or Castro would later create false trustee's sale receipts for each transaction that included information from the cashier's check connected to the same fictitious transactions. Menaged or Castro emailed these receipts to DenSco, as well. Chittick relied upon the photographs of the cashier's checks and accepted these photos and sales receipts as confirmation that the DenSco Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 89, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

90. The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged was taking photos of the checks and had to have known that he was sending them to DenSco as proof that DenSco's Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose. And the Chase Defendants knew that Menaged used the DenSco Loan Proceeds for his personal benefit, as they assisted him in re-depositing these funds, obtaining large cash withdrawals of the re-deposited funds, and transferring these funds to Menaged's personal Chase accounts.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 90.

91. Upon information and belief, shortly after Menaged began deploying this scheme through the Chase Defendants in April 2014, and in recognition of the fact that Menaged was every weekday having Chase issue and immediately re-deposit multiple cashier's checks, each for hundreds of thousands of dollars, Nelson or another Chase employee began stamping on the back of each check the words "Not Used For Intended Purposes". The Chase Defendants told Menaged they would stamp each check with those

words unless he communicated to them before coming into the Chase Branch his intent to not immediately re-deposit the check.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 91.

92. Upon information and belief, the Chase Defendants informed Menaged that they were legally obligated to report to the government any cash transaction over \$10,000 and that their internal processes would likely trigger a suspicious activity report if a transaction was just under \$10,000, such that the Chase Defendants advised Menaged to withdraw or deposit cash in amounts that would avoid either report being made. Menaged followed this advice.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 92.

93. The Chase Defendants further knew of, assisted with, and recklessly tolerated Menaged's misappropriation of the DenSco Loan Proceeds that had been deposited in his AZHF account for, among other things, recreational gambling. Among other things, the Chase Defendants (i) increased to approximately \$40,000 the spending limit on Menaged's AZHF debit card to avoid Chase's fraud prevention department flagging the account or declining the card, (ii) asked Chase's fraud prevention department to remove suspensions or "flags" on the AZHF debit card due to the high dollar amounts that were being charged at casinos, (iii) initiated outgoing wire transfers and issued cashier's checks from Menaged's AZHF account to various casinos, and (iv) confirmed with various casinos that these cashier's checks or wire transfers were legitimate.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 93.

94. Upon information and belief, the Chase Defendants knew of, assisted, and recklessly tolerated Menaged's unlawful use of the DenSco Loan Proceeds by not following their own policies and procedures, including (i) regularly violating Chase's multi-day hold policy before wire-transferred funds can be withdrawn, (ii) systematically overriding the 5-7 day hold policy for the funds of re-deposited cashier's checks, and (iii) contravening Chase's policy requiring an account holder to sign in person the documentation for a cashier's check, and issuing them in response to Menaged's emails.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 94.

95. The Chase Defendants were motivated to assist Menaged in these transactions to keep Menaged as a banking customer, particularly one who maintained accounts worth millions of dollars. On information and belief, by keeping Menaged's accounts at Chase, Lazar, Dadlani, Nelson, and other Chase employees benefitted personally in the form of additional compensation.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 95.

96. The Chase Defendants kept silent as to Menaged's scheme and wrongful actions; they never informed DenSco about Menaged's scheme and wrongful actions.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 96.

97. Without the substantial assistance of the Chase Defendants, Menaged could not have defrauded DenSco of more than \$300 million in DenSco Loan Proceeds.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 97.

98. In April 2016, Menaged filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, Menaged filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy in April 2016. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. To the extent a further response is required, Chase lacks additional knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 98, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

99. At the time, Menaged, AZHF and Easy Investments owed DenSco approximately \$44 million in loans.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, DenSco and Chittick continued to participate in a real estate fraud scheme involving DenSco and Menaged even after DenSco discovered the fraud and that as part of that fraud Menaged owed DenSco money. *Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC*, Case No. CV2017-013832. To the extent a further response is required, Chase lacks additional knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of

the allegations in Paragraph 99, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

100. When Chittick learned of the bankruptcy filings, he confronted Menaged, who falsely said that the money owed to DenSco was safe and was being held at Auction.com, an online marketplace for foreclosure buyers.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 100, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

101. Menaged further lied and told Chittick that Menaged would be able to retrieve the money from Auction.com and repay DenSco when the bankruptcy action was discharged.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 101, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

102. Menaged warned Chittick not tell anyone about the Auction.com arrangement because the bankruptcy court would, if it learned of the funds, attempt to pull them into the Chapter 7 action.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 102, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

103. Menaged also threatened Chittick that if he told anyone about Auction.com, Menaged would testify that Chittick was complicit in the First Fraud and knew all along that DenSco's loans were unsecured.

RESPONSE: Chase denies Paragraph 103's characterization of the allegations as pertaining to a distinct "First Fraud" as inconsistent with the Receiver's prior court filings. To the extent a further response is required, Chase lacks additional knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in

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Paragraph 103, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

104. On July 28, 2016, Chittick committed suicide.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, Chittick committed suicide on July 28, 2016. Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC, Case No. CV2017-013832. To the extent a further response is required, Chase lacks additional knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 104, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

105. Chittick died unaware of the Second Fraud.

RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 105, as it is inconsistent with the Receiver's prior court filings. Chase further denies Paragraph 105's characterization of the allegations as pertaining to a distinct "First Fraud" and "Second Fraud" as inconsistent with the Receiver's prior court filings.

106. The Receiver was appointed on August 18, 2016.

RESPONSE: Chase admits the allegations in Paragraph 106 insofar as they are consistent with the orders of the Receivership Court.

On August 23, 2016, the Receiver obtained a document that vaguely 107. referenced how DenSco had altered its lending practices with Menaged and his entities in January 2014. The Receiver immediately began investigating all funds DenSco had loaned to Menaged, discovering that Menaged had not used the DenSco Loan Proceeds for their intended purpose -- to purchase the Identified Properties.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 107, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

On or about October 3, 2016, the Receiver obtained selected documents from a forensic image of Menaged's computers and cellphone, which included some email communication with Chase employees.

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RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 108, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

On October 20, 2016, the Receiver deposed Menaged.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, Menaged was deposed by the Receiver on October 20, 2016. Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation v. Clark Hill, PLC, Case No. CV2017-013832. To the extent a further response is required, Chase lacks additional knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 109, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

110. On November 7 and 8, 2016, the Receiver issued subpoenas to US Bank and to Chase, who began to produce responsive documents.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that the Receiver issued a subpoena to Chase. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 110, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

In the spring and summer of 2017, the Receiver performed a complete forensic recreation of Menaged's banking activity.

RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 111, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

112. On December 8, 2017, counsel for the Receiver interviewed Menaged who testified under oath regarding the Second Fraud and his involvement with US Bank and Chase.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, Menaged was interviewed by the Receiver on December 8, 2017. Chase denies Paragraph 112's characterization of its allegations as pertaining to a distinct "Second Fraud" as inconsistent with the Receiver's prior court filings. Chase denies the remaining

allegations insofar as they relate to Chase. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 112, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

113. Menaged testified at that time that, before he went into the Chase Branch to sign for the cashier's checks and deposit, Nelson stamped on the back of the cashier's checks "Not Used for Purposes Intended" or something similar, and further wrote on the back of each check the AZHF account number to expedite Menaged's redeposit of the DenSco Loan Proceeds.

RESPONSE: Chase admits that according to the Receiver, Menaged was interviewed by the Receiver on December 8, 2017. Chase denies the remaining allegations insofar as they relate to Chase. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 113, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

COUNT ONE (Aiding and Abetting Fraud: US Bank; Chavez)

114. Paragraphs 1 through 113 are incorporated by reference.

RESPONSE: Paragraph 114 does not call for a response from Chase. To the extent a response is required, Chase re-asserts and incorporates herein its responses to Paragraphs 1 through 113 above.

- 115. Menaged engaged in fraudulent conduct that caused DenSco harm. In particular:
- a. Menaged represented to DenSco that, through the use of the individual cashier's checks issued by the US Bank Defendants and fabricated trustees' receipts, he was using the DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase the Identified Properties.
 - b. These representations were false.
- c. These representations were material, as DenSco relied on them to conclude that Menaged had purchased the Identified Properties.

1	d. Menaged knew these representations were false and intended that	
2	DenSco would act upon them in the manner Menaged reasonably intended.	
3	e. DenSco, in fact, continued to act upon these representations, as it	
4	wired Menaged additional DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase new Identified Properties.	
5	f. DenSco did not know Menaged's representations were false.	
6	g. DenSco relied on Menaged's representations.	
7	h. DenSco's reliance was reasonable and justified under the	
8	circumstances.	
9	i. As a result, DenSco suffered damages for which it is entitled to	
10	compensation. In particular:	
11	RESPONSE: Paragraph 115 states a legal conclusion to which no response is	
12	required. To the extent a response is required, Chase lacks knowledge and information	
13	sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 115, which	
14	therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).	
15	116. The US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged was engaging in such	
16	conduct.	
17	RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief	
18	as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 116, which therefore has the effect of a	
19	denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).	
20	117. The US Bank Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in	
21	his fraud against DenSco.	
22	RESPONSE: Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belie	
23	as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 117, which therefore has the effect of	
24	denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).	
25	COUNT TWO	
26	(Aiding and Abetting Fraud: Chase, Nelson and Dadlani)	
27	118. Paragraphs 1 through 117 are incorporated by reference.	

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RESPONSE: Chase re-asserts and incorporates herein its responses to Paragraphs 1 through 117 above.

- 119. Menaged engaged in fraudulent conduct that caused DenSco harm. In particular:
- a. Menaged represented to DenSco that, through the use of the individual cashier's checks issued by the Chase Defendants and fabricated trustees' receipts, he was using the DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase the Identified Properties.
 - b. These representations were false.
- c. These representations were material, as DenSco relied on them to conclude that Menaged had purchased the Identified Properties.
- d. Menaged knew these representations were false and intended that DenSco would act upon them in the manner Menaged reasonably intended.
- e. DenSco, in fact, continued to act upon these representations, as it wired Menaged additional DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase new Identified Properties.
 - f. DenSco did not know Menaged's representations were false.
 - g. DenSco relied on Menaged's representations.
- h. DenSco's reliance was reasonable and justified under the circumstances.
- i. As a result, DenSco suffered damages for which it is entitled to compensation.

RESPONSE: Paragraph 119 states a legal conclusion to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 119, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

- 120. The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged was engaging in such conduct.
- **RESPONSE:** Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 120.
- 121. The Chase Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in his fraud against DenSco.

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RESPONSE: Chase denies the allegations in Paragraph 121.

COUNT THREE

(Aiding and Abetting Conversion: US Bank and Chavez)

122. Paragraphs 1 through 121 are incorporated by reference.

RESPONSE: Count Three was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants US Bank and Chavez. As such, Paragraph 122 does not require a response from Chase.

123. Menaged exercised wrongful dominion over DenSco's property by redepositing and using on a personal basis the DenSco Loan Proceeds, in denial of DenSco's rights.

RESPONSE: Count Three was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants US Bank and Chavez. As such, Paragraph 123 does not require a response from Chase.

124. The US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged was engaging in such conduct.

RESPONSE: Count Three was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants US Bank and Chavez. As such, Paragraph 124 does not require a response from Chase.

125. The US Bank Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in his conversion against DenSco.

RESPONSE: Count Three was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants US Bank and Chavez. As such, Paragraph 125 does not require a response from Chase.

126. By reason of this conduct, DenSco was damaged.

RESPONSE: Count Three was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants US Bank and Chavez. As such, Paragraph 126 does not require a response from Chase.

COUNT FOUR

(Aiding and Abetting Conversion: Chase, Nelson and Dadlani)

127. Paragraphs 1 through 126 are incorporated by reference.

RESPONSE: Count Four was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants Chase, Nelson and Dadlani. As such, Paragraph 127 does not require a response from Chase.

128. Menaged exercised wrongful dominion over DenSco's property by redepositing and using on a personal basis the DenSco Loan Proceeds, in denial of DenSco's rights.

RESPONSE: Count Four was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants Chase, Nelson and Dadlani. As such, Paragraph 128 does not require a response from Chase.

129. The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged was engaging in such conduct.

RESPONSE: Count Four was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants Chase, Nelson and Dadlani. As such, Paragraph 129 does not require a response from Chase.

130. The Chase Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in his conversion against DenSco.

RESPONSE: Count Four was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants Chase, Nelson and Dadlani. As such, Paragraph 130 does not require a response from Chase.

131. By reason of this conduct, DenSco was damaged.

RESPONSE: Count Four was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants Chase, Nelson and Dadlani. As such, Paragraph 131 does not require a response from Chase.

COUNT FIVE

(Aiding and Abetting Breach of Fiduciary Duty: US Bank and Chavez)

132. Paragraphs 1 through 131 are incorporated by reference.

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RESPONSE: Count Five was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants US Bank and Chavez. As such, Paragraph 132 does not require a response from Chase.

Menaged, through his business relationship with DenSco, owed fiduciary duties to DenSco.

RESPONSE: Count Five was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants US Bank and Chavez. As such, Paragraph 133 does not require a response from Chase.

Menaged breached his fiduciary duties to DenSco.

RESPONSE: Count Five was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants US Bank and Chavez. As such, Paragraph 134 does not require a response from Chase.

The US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged breached his fiduciary duties 135. to DenSco.

RESPONSE: Count Five was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants US Bank and Chavez. As such, Paragraph 135 does not require a response from Chase.

The US Bank Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in the breach of his fiduciary duties to DenSco.

RESPONSE: Count Five was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants US Bank and Chavez. As such, Paragraph 136 does not require a response from Chase.

By reason of this conduct DenSco was damaged.

RESPONSE: Count Five was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants US Bank and Chavez. As such, Paragraph 137 does not require a response from Chase.

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COUNT SIX

(Aiding and Abetting Breach of Fiduciary Duty: Chase, Nelson and Dadlani)

138. Paragraphs 1 through 137 are incorporated by reference.

RESPONSE: Count Six was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants Chase, Nelson and Dadlani. As such Paragraph 138 does not require a response from Chase.

139. Menaged, through his business relationship with DenSco, owed fiduciary duties to DenSco.

RESPONSE: Count Six was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants Chase, Nelson and Dadlani. As such, Paragraph 139 does not require a response from Chase.

140. Menaged breached his fiduciary duties to DenSco.

RESPONSE: Count Six was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants Chase, Nelson and Dadlani. As such, Paragraph 140 does not require a response from Chase.

141. The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged breached his fiduciary duties to DenSco.

RESPONSE: Count Six was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants Chase, Nelson and Dadlani. As such, Paragraph 141 does not require a response from Chase.

142. The Chase Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in the breach of his fiduciary duties to DenSco.

RESPONSE: Count Six was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants Chase, Nelson and Dadlani. As such, Paragraph 142 does not require a response from Chase.

143. By reason of this conduct, DenSco was damaged.

RESPONSE: Count Six was dismissed by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021, as to Defendants Chase, Nelson and Dadlani. As such, Paragraph 143 does not require a response from Chase.

COUNT SEVEN (Civil Racketeering: US Bank and Chavez)

144. Paragraphs 1 through 143 are incorporated by reference.

RESPONSE: Count Seven was dismissed as to Defendant US Bank by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. Paragraph 144 does not call for a response from Chase. To the extent a response is required, Chase re-asserts and incorporates herein its responses to Paragraphs 1 through 143 above.

145. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in a pattern of unlawful activity for the purpose of financial gain.

RESPONSE: Count Seven was dismissed as to Defendant US Bank by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 145, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

146. For each occasion where the DenSco Loan Proceeds were not used for their intended purpose and instead were re-deposited by Menaged for his personal use, Menaged, Castro and others committed theft, money laundering, and engaged in a scheme or artifice to defraud.

RESPONSE: Count Seven was dismissed as to Defendant US Bank by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 146, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

147. Each theft, act of money laundering, and act in furtherance of the scheme and artifice to defraud had the same purpose, the same participants and the same victim.

RESPONSE: Count Seven was dismissed as to Defendant US Bank by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. Chase lacks knowledge and

information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 147, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

148. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in theft by, without lawful authority, knowingly controlling DenSco's property with the intent to deprive DenSco of that property and by converting for an unauthorized term DenSco's property, acts that are chargeable under Arizona law, that are punishable for more than one year, and were committed for financial gain. A.R.S. § 13-1802(A).

RESPONSE: Count Seven was dismissed as to Defendant US Bank by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 148, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

149. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in money laundering in the second degree by transacting, transferring and receiving racketeering proceeds knowing they were the proceeds of an offense, acts that are chargeable under Arizona law, that are punishable for more than one year, and were committed for financial gain. A.R.S. § 13-2317(B).

RESPONSE: Count Seven was dismissed as to Defendant US Bank by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 149, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

150. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in a scheme or artifice to defraud DenSco by knowingly obtaining a benefit by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representation, promises or material omissions, acts that are chargeable under Arizona law, that are punishable for more than one year, and were committed for financial gain. A.R.S. § 13-2310.

RESPONSE: Count Seven was dismissed as to Defendant US Bank by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. Chase lacks knowledge and

information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 150, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

151. This pattern of unlawful activity caused DenSco's damages.

RESPONSE: Count Seven was dismissed as to Defendant US Bank by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 151, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

152. DenSco's damages were a reasonably foreseeably result of this pattern of unlawful activity.

RESPONSE: Count Seven was dismissed as to Defendant US Bank by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 152, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

153. The US Bank Defendants, including high managerial agents, authorized, ratified, and recklessly tolerated the conduct of Menaged, Castro and others and are therefore liable for it. A.R.S. § 13-2314.04(L).

RESPONSE: Count Seven was dismissed as to Defendant US Bank by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. Chase lacks knowledge and information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 153, which therefore has the effect of a denial pursuant to Ariz. R. Civ. P. 8(c)(5).

COUNT EIGHT (Civil Racketeering: Chase, Nelson and Dadlani)

154. Paragraphs 1 through 153 are incorporated by reference.

RESPONSE: Count Eight was dismissed as to Defendant Chase by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. As such, Paragraph 154 does not require a response from Chase.

155. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in a pattern of unlawful activity for the purpose of financial gain.

RESPONSE: Count Eight was dismissed as to Defendant Chase by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. As such, Paragraph 155 does not require a response from Chase.

156. For each occasion where the DenSco Loan Proceeds were not used for their intended purpose and instead re-deposited by Menaged for his personal use, Menaged, Castro and others committed theft, money laundering, and engaged in a scheme or artifice to defraud.

RESPONSE: Count Eight was dismissed as to Defendant Chase by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. As such, Paragraph 156 does not require a response from Chase.

157. Each theft, act of money laundering and part of the scheme and artifice to defraud had the same purpose, the same participants and the same victim.

RESPONSE: Count Eight was dismissed as to Defendant Chase by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. As such, Paragraph 157 does not require a response from Chase.

158. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in theft by, without lawful authority, knowingly controlling DenSco's property with the intent to deprive DenSco of that property and by converting for an unauthorized term DenSco's property, acts that are chargeable under Arizona law, that are punishable for more than one year, and were committed for financial gain. A.R.S. § 13-1802(A).

RESPONSE: Count Eight was dismissed as to Defendant Chase by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. As such, Paragraph 158 does not require a response from Chase.

159. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in money laundering in the second degree by transacting, transferring and receiving racketeering proceeds knowing they were the proceeds of an offense and by intentionally or knowingly evading reporting requirements through structuring transactions and by causing Chase to fail to file required reports for transfers over \$10,000, acts that are chargeable under Arizona law, that are

punishable for more than one year, and were committed for financial gain. A.R.S. § 13-
2317(B).
RESPONSE: Count Eight was dismissed as to Defendant Chase by the Court's
Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. As such, Paragraph 159 does not
require a response from Chase.

160. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in a scheme or artifice to defraud DenSco by knowingly obtaining a benefit by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representation, promises or material omissions, acts that are chargeable under Arizona law, that are punishable for more than one year, and were committed for financial gain. A.R.S. § 13-2310.

RESPONSE: Count Eight was dismissed as to Defendant Chase by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. As such, Paragraph 160 does not require a response from Chase.

161. This pattern of unlawful activity caused DenSco's damages.

RESPONSE: Count Eight was dismissed as to Defendant Chase by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. As such, Paragraph 161 does not require a response from Chase.

162. DenSco's damages were a reasonably foreseeably result of this pattern of unlawful activity.

RESPONSE: Count Eight was dismissed as to Defendant Chase by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. As such, Paragraph 162 does not require a response from Chase.

163. The Chase Defendants, including high managerial agents, authorized, ratified and recklessly tolerated the conduct of Menaged, Castro and others and are therefore liable for it. A.R.S. § 13-2314.04(L).

RESPONSE: Count Eight was dismissed as to Defendant Chase by the Court's Under Advisement Ruling, dated September 13, 2021. As such, Paragraph 163 does not require a response from Chase.

DENIAL OF ALLEGATIONS AND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

Except as expressly and specifically admitted above, Chase denies each and every allegation contained in the Third Amended Complaint. Chase hereby sets forth its Affirmative Defenses to the Third Amended Complaint. By listing any matter as a defense, Chase does not assume the burden of proof or any other burden if such burden would be on the Receiver filing this matter on behalf of DenSco under applicable law. Chase reserves the right to add to, delete from, and/or modify its affirmative defenses as this matter proceeds and its investigation continues.

First Affirmative Defense

The Receiver lacks standing to bring its claim. Any purported injury alleged herein was to DenSco's investors, not DenSco itself. Thus, the third-party tort theory of liability asserted here belongs to those investors, and not the Receiver, who stands in DenSco's shoes, not DenSco's investors' shoes. Because the Receiver stands in the shoes of a tarnished entity that benefitted from an alleged Ponzi scheme, he lacks standing to bring third-party claims for aiding and abetting on behalf of the entity because the corporation cannot be said to have suffered an injury from the scheme it helped to perpetrate.

Second Affirmative Defense

The Receiver's claim is barred by the applicable three-year statute of limitations, which accrued no later than December 2014, after DenSco discovered Menaged's alleged fraud.

Third Affirmative Defense

The Receiver's claim is barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of laches, as DenSco's delay in filing until 2019 constitutes an at least five-year delay in asserting its purported claim.

Fourth Affirmative Defense

The Receiver's claim is barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of waiver. DenSco waived any tort claim against Chase by assenting to the conduct alleged herein

during the time Menaged banked with Chase.

Fifth Affirmative Defense

The Receiver's claim is barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of acquiescence. DenSco acquiesced to the conduct alleged herein during the time that Menaged banked with Chase.

Sixth Affirmative Defense

The Receiver's claim is barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of estoppel. Plaintiff's claim inequitably and improperly repudiates DenSco's knowing and intelligent assent to Chase's conduct alleged herein during the time Menaged banked with Chase.

Seventh Affirmative Defense

The Receiver's claim is barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of unclean hands. Any injury alleged herein was due in whole or in part to DenSco's own misconduct and mismanagement of investor funds.

Eighth Affirmative Defense

The Receiver's claim is barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of *in pari delicto*. Any injury alleged herein is at least equally the fault of DenSco's own misconduct and mismanagement of funds.

Ninth Affirmative Defense

The Receiver's claim is barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of comparative fault. Any injury alleged herein was caused, at least in part, by DenSco's own misconduct and mismanagement of funds.

Tenth Affirmative Defense

The Receiver's claim is barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of assumption of risk. In continuing to engage with Menaged after discovering that Menaged was using DenSco Loan Proceeds for his personal benefit, DenSco assumed the risks attendant to that continued engagement, including the potential that Menaged would injure DenSco investors by continuing to use DenSco Loan Proceeds for his personal benefit.

Eleventh Affirmative Defense

The Receiver's claim is barred in whole or in part by the doctrine of fraud, as its sole director and shareholder, Denny Chittick, acted in concert with the underlying alleged fraudster.

Twelfth Affirmative Defense

The Receiver's claim is barred based on the admissions and other statements made or adopted by the Receiver in the other court filings by the Receiver, including, without limitation, those admissions that demonstrate that the Receiver cannot state an aiding and abetting claim because there is no viable underlying tort of fraud. Given the Receiver's admissions concerning DenSco and Chittick's knowledge of Menaged's conduct, DenSco could never have reasonably relied on any purported representations by Menaged concerning transactions and/or cashier's checks at Chase.

Thirteenth Affirmative Defense

The Receiver's claim may be barred in whole or in part by the doctrines of res judicata, estoppel, issue preclusion, and/or claim preclusion to the extent that they and/or any issues relating thereto have been previously decided in any related state court proceeding.

WHEREFORE, Chase prays for the following relief:

- A. Dismissal of all claims, with prejudice;
- B. Chase's costs (A.R.S. § 12-341).

DATED this 8th day of October 2021.

GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP

By: /s/ Nicole M. Goodwin
Nicole M. Goodwin
Paul J. Ferak (pro hac vice)
Jonathan H. Claydon (pro hac vice)
Attorneys for Defendants JP Morgan Chase Bank

1	ORIGINAL of the foregoing e-filed with the Clerk of Court this 8th day of October 2021.
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3	COPY of the foregoing electronically distributed this 8th day of October 2021 to:
4	Hon. Daniel Martin
5	Hon. Damer wartin
6	COPY of the foregoing served via TurboCourt e-Service and E-Mail this 8th
7	day of October 2021 to:
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